

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

United States Patent and Trademark
Office
(Box PCT)
Crystal Plaza 2
Washington, DC 20231
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year)

26 March 1997 (26.03.97)

International application No.

PCT/IL96/00089

Applicant's or agent's file reference

67034

International filing date (day/month/year)

29 August 1996 (29.08.96)

Priority date (day/month/year)

31 August 1995 (31.08.95)

Applicant

RACHAMAN, Eliezer et al

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:



in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

12 March 1997 (12.03.97)



in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election



was



was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer

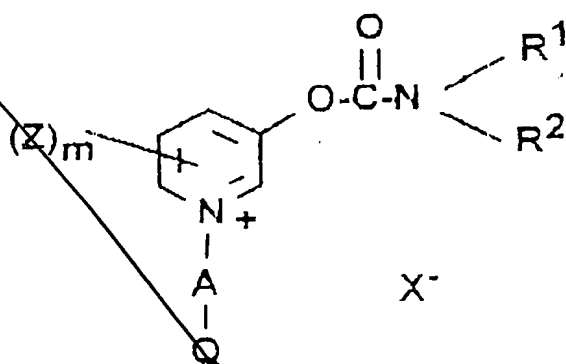
R. Raissi

Telephone No.: (41-22) 730.91.11

CLAIMS:

Art 34

1. A 3-position substituted pyridinium derivative of the general formula



where R^1 is -H, lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl,

R^2 is lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl,

A is an alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene group spacer, and

Z designates dialkylcarbamoyl or lower alkyl and m is zero or 1.

Q is a sugar and phosphoryl-sugar group transporter recognition moiety adapted to enhance the transport of polar compounds via the blood brain barrier, through cell membranes, through kidney tubuli and through the gastrointestinal wall, which Q entity can optionally be substituted or coupled to a physiologically active acceptable moiety, and where X^- is an anion, where the Q transporter recognition moiety is selected from the following:

aldoses which include aldohexoses, ketoses which include ketohexoses, 6-deoxy hexoses, alditols, cyclohexitols, ascorbic acid and its derivatives, disaccharides, oligosaccharides which contain either sialic acid or not, amino sugars, phosphorylated sugars and polysaccharides.

2. A compound according to claim 1 where A is $(CH_2)_n$, where n is from 4 to 24

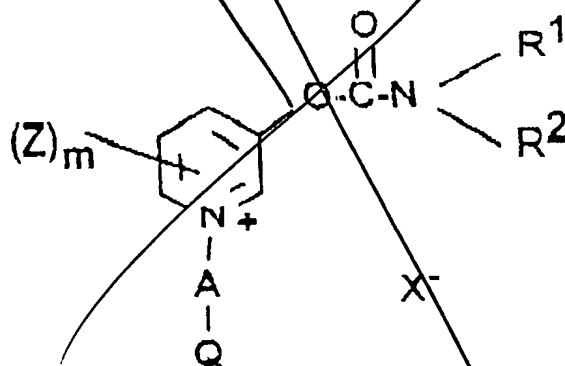
3. A pyridinium derivative according to ^{claim 1} ~~claims 1 or 2~~, where the sugar is an aldose that is selected from: glucose, mannose, galactose, aldopentoses.

AMENDED SHEET

aldotetroses and glyceroses and their corresponding aldonic and uronic acids.

4. A pyridinium derivative according to claim 3, where the sugar is a ketose that is selected from: fructose, sorbose and pentaketoses, where the deoxy hexose is fucose, mannitol, or mannose, where the alditol is selected from mannitol and dulcitol (C6), rebitol (C5), erythritol (C4), and glycerol (C3), where the cyclohexitol is selected from inositol and myoinositol, where the disaccharide is selected from lactose, maltose and sucrose, where the oligosaccharide contains sialic acid, or this is absent, where the amino sugar is selected from glucosamine and N-acetylglucosamine, where the phosphorylated sugar is phosphatidylinositol and where the polysaccharide is selected from cellulose and amylose which results in a sustained release drug form, where the polysaccharides can either be covalently coupled to the PYR- hydrocarbonyl moiety or by physical interaction such as ion-coupling or coating.

5. Pharmaceutical composition containing an effective quantity of a compound of the formula:



where R¹ is -H, lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl,

R^2 is lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, A is an alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene group spacer, and Z designates dialkylcarbamoyl or lower alkyl and m is zero or 1. Q is -H or a transporter recognition moiety adapted to enhance the transport of congeners via biological membranes, which Q entity can optionally be substituted or coupled to a physiologically active acceptable moiety, and where A^- is an anion.

6. A composition according to claim 5 where A is a hydrocarbyl group $(CH_2)_n$ where n is 1 to 24.

7. A composition according to claim 6 where n is 4 to 12.

8. A pharmaceutical composition of any of claims 5 to 7 for the treatment of, and for the alleviation of symptoms of CNS diseases associated with cholinergic disorders and for the alleviation of side-effects induced by antimuscarinic tricyclic antidepressants which comprise an effective quantity of a compound claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 or as defined in claim 5.

9. A composition according to ^{claim 5} ~~any of claims 5 to 7~~, for the treatment of Alzheimer disease, tardive dyskinesia, effects of stroke, neuralgic pains and general analgesic effect.

10. A composition according to any of claims 5 to 7 for the treatment of, and alleviation of symptoms of peripheral cholinergic disorders, glaucoma, myasthenia gravis, treatment of urine bladder dome (neurgenic urine bladder) and for the pretreatment of organophosphorus intoxication in combination with known antimuscarinic, antinicotinic drugs and antagonists of the excitatory amino acid receptors such as glutamate receptor, comprising an effective quantity of a compound claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 or as defined in claim 5.

11. A pharmaceutical composition according to ^{claim 5} ~~any of claims 5 to 7~~ of prolonged action, for afflictions in the CNS and periphery, where the

pyridinium moiety is coupled to a suitable alkyl chain, a polysaccharide or an oligosaccharide residue.

12. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 wherein the pyridinium moiety is coupled to a biodegradable polysaccharide for the slow release of the active component and for use in a biodegradable device for the sustained delivery of carbamates to the peripheral and central nervous system.
13. Pharmaceutical compositions according to claim 5 where 3-positioned substituted pyridinium compounds are combined with nicotinic and/or muscarinic agonists which confer higher efficacy than each of them by itself for treating cholinergic deficiency diseases.
- Sub 93 14. Pharmaceutical combinations of the 3-positioned substituted pyridinium compounds as defined in claim 5 and compositions containing them as defined in claim 10 together with nicotinic and/or muscarinic and/or glutamate antagonists which confer higher efficacy than each one of them by itself, for the treatment of hypercholinergic impairments such as intoxication caused by reversible and irreversible cholinesterase inhibitors that are chemical warfare nerve agents.

add
B'



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C07D 213/66, C07H 15/26, A61K 31/44	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/08146 (43) International Publication Date: 6 March 1997 (06.03.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/IL96/00089 (22) International Filing Date: 29 August 1996 (29.08.96) (30) Priority Data: 115113 31 August 1995 (31.08.95) IL (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE STATE OF ISRAEL [IL/IL]; Prime Ministers Office, Israel Institute for Biological Research, P.O. Box 19, 74100 Ness Ziona (IL). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): RACHAMAN, Eliezer [IL/IL]; 8/A Hertzog, 76182 Rehovot (IL). HELDMAN, Eliahu [IL/IL]; 8 Simtat Hamuchtar, 76503 Rehovot (IL). ADANI, Rachel [IL/IL]; 76885 Moshav Gealia (IL). AMI-TAI, Gabriel [IL/IL]; 36 Sireni Street, 76229 Rehovot (IL). (74) Agent: COHEN ZEDEK & RAPAPORT; P.O. Box 33161, Tel Aviv 61330 (IL).		(81) Designated States: AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KP, KR, LR, LT, LU, LV, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: PYRIDINIUM DERIVATIVES AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM		
(57) Abstract A series of carbamates based on the structure of pyridostigmine (PYR) were synthesized and evaluated as potential drugs for the treatment of cognitive impairments associated with cholinergic perturbation such as in Alzheimer's disease. These compounds were examined for their cholinesterase inhibition, pharmacokinetics, acute toxicity, lipophilicity, reversal of scopolamine induced memory impairment in rats (passive avoidance) and analgesia in mice. These compounds include N-alkyl-PYR and various sugar-N-alkyl-PYR conjugates, being 3-position substituted pyridinium derivatives of general formula (I). Some of the new compounds are less toxic than PYR in rats and may serve for the treatment of other CNS-related diseases such as stroke and PNS-diseases such as: myasthenia gravis, glaucoma, neurogenic urinary bladder, neuralgic pains and as a pretreatment of organophosphorus intoxication.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

PYRIDINIUM DERIVATIVES AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM

Background of the Invention

Cholinergic deficiency in the central nervous system is associated with cognitive impairment (1,2,3). In pathological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease (AD) cholinergic deficiency has been consistently observed in discrete brain regions such as the nucleus basalis of Minert and the cerebral cortex and the hippocampus (4,5). Therefore, a rational approach for the treatment of such cognitive impairments would be to elevate the level of acetylcholine in brain. Cholinesterase (ChE) inhibitors such as physostigmine (PHY) and tacrine (THA) has been clinically examined as potential treatment for AD. PHY displayed fairly consistent mild positive benefits (6). Yet, its short half-life and relatively high acute toxicity limits its clinical use. THA, a long-acting reversible ChE inhibitor, is the only drug approved so far by the FDA for the treatment of AD patients (7). However, its hepatotoxicity and peripheral side effects on the GI system such as nausea and vomiting combined with its moderate efficacy only at high doses constitute its major disadvantages (8). Pyridostigmine (PYR) is a reversible ChE inhibitor which is less toxic than PHY and has a longer duration of action than PHY. PYR serves as an effective drug for the treatment of myasthenia gravis (MG) (9). MG is an autoimmune disease in which the functional nicotinic cholinergic receptor is diminished and it can be treated by prolonging the presence of acetylcholine in the synapse with AChE inhibitors such as PYR (9). PYR is also used for the pretreatment of humans against poisoning by organophosphorus insecticides and nerve agents (6). If PYR were more permeable through the blood-brain barrier (BBB) it could have been used also for the treatment of central cholinergic deficiency. However, its quaternary positively charged pyridinium nitrogen limits its permeability into the CNS and confines its use only as a peripheral cholinomimetic drug (6). Earlier efforts were made to develop tertiary

analogues of PYR but they displayed lower efficacy than PYR as AChE inhibitors (10). The development of PYR derivatives that could cross the BBB, will have longer duration of action and will be less toxic than the existing AChE inhibitors PHY, THA and PYR, will provide a new series of cholinomimetics with improved efficacy and safety.

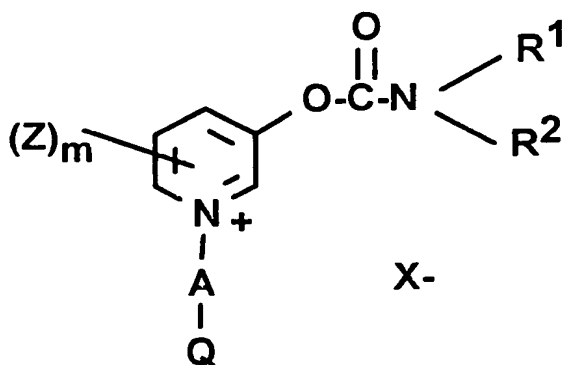
Summary of the Invention

The molecular design of the new ChE inhibitors which are related to the structure of PYR is based on the attachment of aliphatic chains of various lengths (*vide infra*) to the quaternary pyridinium nitrogen of PYR. Such carbohydrl chains conjugated to the PYR structure introduce lipophilicity to the resulting new molecule as was shown by the increased distribution coefficient in n-octanol as compared to water (*vide infra*). According to the three dimensional structure of AChE it was shown that the active site serine residue at position 200 (Torpedo AChE) is located in a 20Å deep narrow gorge lined by many aromatic residues (11). The aromatic residues Tyr337 and Trp84 which reside inside the gorge interact with positively charged quaternary nitrogen of substrates (e.g. acetylcholine) or inhibitors (e.g. edrophonium and PYR) (12). Based on the AChE protein structure and topology, we postulated that a long flexible carbohydrl chain coupled to PYR basic structure will not affect significantly the inhibition potency of the carbamate. On the other hand, due to their increased lipophilicity these compounds would display longer elimination kinetics from blood compared to that obtained for PYR, PHY and other known carbamates (*vide infra*). Sufficiently long carbohydrl (aliphatic, alicyclic or mixed alipahatic/alicyclic) chains could also serve as spacers or anchors for the attachment of functional groups that may further increase the bioavailability in the CNS and improve the pharmacokinetic profile of the molecule. These functional groups constitute specific carrier recognition factors for various transport mechanisms through biological barriers such as: blood-brain barrier (BBB), cell membranes and kidney tubuli. As a demonstration of

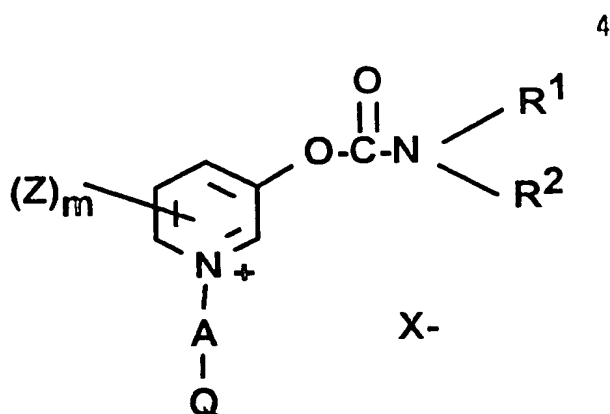
3

this novel concept we have chosen certain sugar moieties recognized by the glucose transporter. In addition, covalent attachment of lipophilic PYR-derivatives to biodegradable polysaccharides via carbohydryl spacers may be used as precursors for sustained release of AChE inhibitors - and thus to further increase their duration of action.

The invention relates to 3-position substituted pyridinium derivative of the general formula



where R¹ is -H, lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, R² is lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, A is an alkylene, alkenylene or an alkynylene group spacer and Z designates dialkylcarbamoyl or lower alkyl and m is zero or 1, Q is a transporter recognition moiety adapted to enhance the transport of congeners via biological membranes, which Q entity can optionally be substituted or coupled to a physiologically active acceptable moiety, and where X⁻ is an anion, and to a pharmaceutical composition containing an effective quantity of compound of the formula:



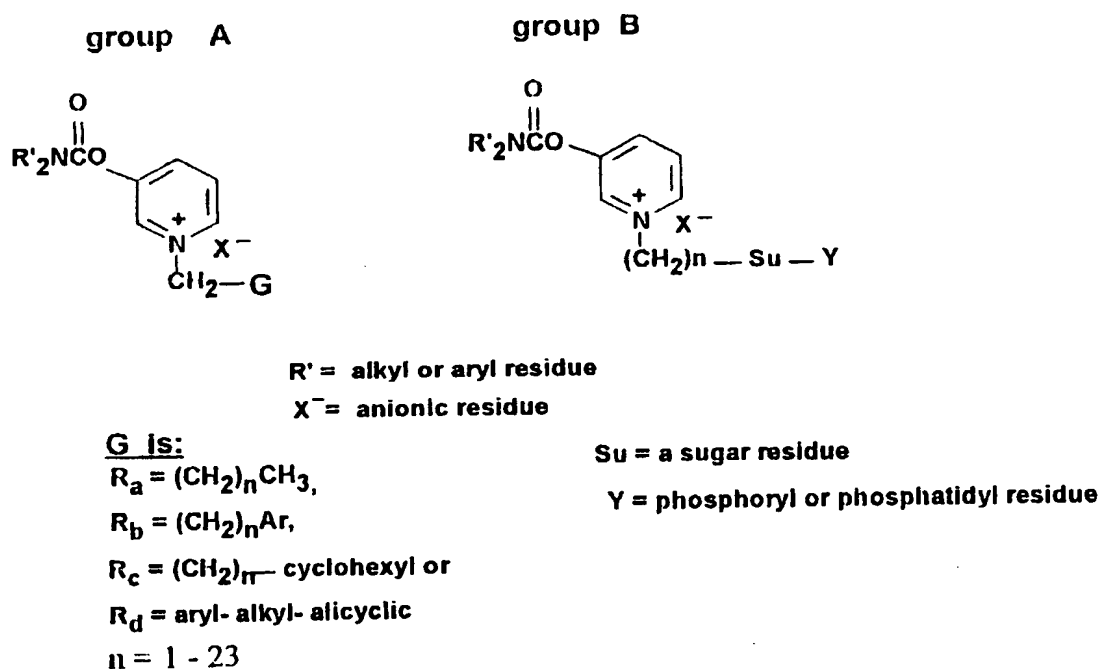
where R^1 is -H, lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, R^2 is lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, A is an alkylene, alkenylene or an alkynylene group spacer and Z designates dialkylcarbamoyl or lower alkyl and m is zero or 1. Q is -H or a transporter recognition moiety adapted to enhance the transport of congeners via biological membranes, which Q entity can optionally be substituted or coupled to a physiologically active acceptable moiety, and where X^- is an anion.

The compounds which are included in this invention are divided into two groups described by the general structural formula in figure 1: compounds of **Group A**, are N-carbohyderyl substituted PYR derivatives containing moieties which increase lipophilicity. These moieties include aliphatic chains $(CH_2)_n$ with various lengths of e.g. $n=2-24$ and alicyclic or combined aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbon chain. **Group B**, which is described in figure 1, includes compounds which contain PYR as their basic structure and the N-substituted hydrocarbonyl chain serves as a spacer arm for the attachment of functional moieties, such as sugar residues, which are recognized by various receptors and membrane transporters.

The PYR-derivatives presented in this invention can be used as a therapeutic mixture together with either known muscarinic and nicotinic agonists for hypocholinergic related impairments or with known muscarinic and nicotinic

antagonists for hypercholinergic impairments, at doses which are lower than those employed for each of the drugs separately. Thus, a synergistic effect is expected for such mixtures.

Figure 1.



Alkylations on the 3-carbamoyl pyridine to obtain members of group A are carried out in similar methods to those described for 2_{a-e} in the chemical synthesis section (scheme 1). The members of group B include also their corresponding precursors which include suitable acetylated or benzylated glycosyl residues as well as inositol derivatives (13). The incorporation of the sugar moiety is achieved, through condensation of the sugar derivative either by its anomeric position as already described (see experimental section) or through one of its hydroxyl groups, which is substituted by a suitable leaving group. All the synthetic procedures of the new compounds can be scaled-up using straightforward processes.

The various sugar moieties which could be attached to the molecule via the hydrocarbon chain are:

1. Aldoses which include Aldohexoses: e.g., glucose, mannose, galactose, aldopentoses, aldotetroses and glyceroses and their corresponding aldonic and uronic acids.
2. Ketoses which include ketohexoses (e.g. fructose, sorbose), pentoketoses.
3. 6-deoxy hexoses e.g. fucose and mannose.
4. Alditols which includes manitol and ducitol (C6), ribitol (C5), erythritol (C4), and glycerol (C3).
5. Cyclohexitols (e.g., inositol and myoinositol).
6. Ascorbic acid and its derivatives (e.g. dihydro ascorbate).
7. Disaccharides (e.g., lactose, maltose and sucrose).
8. Oligesaccharides which contain either sialic acid or in the absence of sialic acid.
9. Amino sugars (e.g. glucoseamine, N-acetylglucoseamine).
10. Phosphorylated sugars (e.g. phosphatidylinositol).
11. Polysaccharides (e.g. cellulose, amylose) used mainly for the sustained release of the drugs either by covalent coupling or by coating.

Chemical Synthesis

1. General procedure for the preparation of N-Alkyl-3-dimethylcarbamoyl pyridinium bromide (Group A, figure 1).

0.01M of 3-dimethyl carbamoyl pyridine was mixed with 0.015M of the corresponding alkyl bromide in acetonitrile (50cc). Initially an emulsion was obtained particularly in the case of higher alkyl halides. Upon heating the reaction mixture at 80°C, for about 16 hours; the solution gradually became homogeneous. The work-up included a purification by a silica column chromatography. Elution was carried out with ethylacetate followed by gradient

7

mixtures of chloroform- methanol. All six carbamates of type 2 were obtained as an oily product (see scheme 1).

n.m.r. data of **2a**, **b**, **c**, **d**, **e**:

2a:

^1H -nmr(CDCl_3): 0.95(t, CH_3); 1.41(m, CH_2CH_3);
1.99(m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^+$) 3.03, 3.16[2s, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$]; 4.93(t, CH_2N^+);
8.16(m, H_γ); 8.29(d, H_δ); 9.2(s, H_α); 9.34(d, H_β)ppm.
MS (FAB): m/e 223 (M^+).

2b:

^1H -nmr(CDCl_3): 0.83(t, CH_3); 1.30(m, 2 CH_2); 1.32(m, CH_2CH_3);
2.08(m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^+$); 3.02, 3.15[2s, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$]; 5.02(t, CH_2N^+);
8.25(m, H_γ); 8.38(d, H_δ); 9.4(s, H_α); 9.54(d, H_β)ppm.
MS (FAB): m/e 251 (M^+).

2c:

^1H -nmr (CDCl_3): 0.83(t, CH_3); 1.22(m, 4 CH_2); 1.30(m, CH_2CH_3);
2.03(m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^+$), 3.03, 3.15[2s, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$]; 5.0(t, CH_2N^+); 8.18(m, H_γ);
8.37(d, H_δ) 9.28(s, H_α); 9.42(d, H_β)ppm.
MS (FAB): m/e 279 (M^+).

2d:

^1H -nmr (CDCl_3): 0.85(t, CH_3); 1.22[m, 6(CH_2)]; 1.32(m, CH_2CH_3) 2.03(m,
 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^+$); 3.03, 3.17[2s, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$]; 5.0(t, CH_2N^+); 8.15(dd, H_γ),
8.32(d, H_δ); 9.30(s, H_α); 9.46(d, H_β)ppm.
MS (FAB): m/e 307 (M^+).

2e:

^1H -nmr (CDCl_3): 0.87(t, CH_3); 1.23(s, 8 CH_2); 1.35(m, CH_2CH_3)
2.02(m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^+$); 3.05, 3.18[2s, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$]; 5.03(t, CH_2N^+);
8.22(m, H_γ); 8.39(d, H_δ); 9.38(s, H_α); 9.51(d, H_β)ppm.
MS (FAB): m/e 335 (M^+).

2. Preparation of Glycoside-Alkanoyl "Extended Arm" Conjugate

(Group B, figure 1)

2.1 Glycosidation: (Compound 5, scheme 2)

A stirred solution of 0.08M 1,8-octanediol in 3:2 (v/v) nitromethane-benzene (90 ml) was boiled until 30ml of the solvent mixture had distilled off, to ensure complete dehydration and then cooled to room temperature. Mercuric cyanide (0.012M) and 2,3,4,6-tetra-o-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl bromide (0.02M) were added, and the reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 2 hours and afterwards for 72 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with benzene (30cc), and washed successively with a cold, saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and water, then dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and finally concentrated in vacuo.

The crude product 5 (scheme 2) was purified on a silica column and eluted with a mixture of dichloromethane-ethylacetate.

$^1\text{H-n.m.r}(\text{CDCl}_3)$: 1.30 (m, 3CH₂); 1.57(m, 3CH₂); 2.02 (s, OAc); 2.037 (s, OAc); 2.04 (s, OAc); 2.08 (s, CH₂OAc); 3.48 [m, H_a(CH₂OGlu.)]; 3.63(t, CH₂OH); 3.7(m, H-5); 3.88 [m, H_b(CH₂OGlu.)]; 4.15(dd, H-6_a); 4.28(dd, H-6_b); 4.48 (d, H β); 4.99 (dd, H-2); 5.1(t, H-4); 5.21(t, H-3)ppm.

2.2 Triflylation: (Compound 6, scheme 2)

The glycoside 5 (1.5gr) obtained by the procedure described above, was triflylated in chloroform (20ml) by the addition of 2,6-lutidine (1.8cc) and triflic anhydride (1gr). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. Afterwards, the solvent was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was taken up in ether (30cc) and separated from the triflic acid salt. The organic phase was washed with cold water, dried, and concentrated again in vacuo to give a crude product 6 (scheme 2).

2.3 Quaternization:(Compound 7, scheme 2)

A solution of 3-dimethyl carbamoyl pyridine 1 (1.6gr) and cpd. 6 (1.6gr) in acetonitrile (20cc) was stirred at 80°C for 3 hours, and for additional 20 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and purified on a silica column. Elution of the product 7 was carried out with a mixture of chloroform, methanol (4:1).

2.4 Replacement of the anion: (Compound 8a, scheme 2)

Replacement of the triflate anion with Cl⁻ was achieved by using an anion exchange resin (AG 1-X8, chloride-form) in methanolic solution.

¹H-n.m.r. (CDCl₃): 1.32(bs, 4CH₂); 1.48(bs, CH₂CH₂O);
1.99, 2.02, 2.04, 2.08(4s, 4-OAc); 3.05, 3.17[2s, N(CH₃)₂]; 3.42, 3.65 and 3.85
(3m, H_a, H_b, CH₂O-glu); 4.03(t, H-5); 4.12(dd, H_{6a}); 4.25(dd, H-6_b);
4.48(d, H_β); 4.94(m, H-2&CH₂N⁺); 5.07(t, H-4); 5.20(t, H-3); 8.16(m, H_γ); 8.33
(d, H_δ); 9.26(s, H-Ar_α); 9.40(d, H-Ar_β)ppm.

MS (FAB) : m/e 625 (M⁺).

2.5 Saponification: (Compound 8b, scheme 2)

Water (1ml) was added to a solution of 8 (250 mg) in methanol (30cc) and few drops of triethylamine were added to adjust the pH to 11. After 20 hours at room temperature the reaction mixture was neutralized with an acidic cation exchange resin (Dowex 50 H⁺).

A crude saponified product 9 was obtained by purification on a small silica column, and elution with methanol. MS (FAB): m/e 458 (M⁺+1).

3. N-Alkyl- 3-Hydroxy-Pyridinium halides. (scheme 3, 9 a,b,c,d,e,f)

All the 6 members of compound 2 (see scheme 3), were synthesized and characterized in a similar manner to that which was described for 2 a,b,c,d,e derivatives.

9a:

$^1\text{H-nmr}(\text{D}_2\text{O})$: 4.37(s, $\text{N}^+\text{-CH}_3$); 7.92(m, H- γ); 7.98(d, H- δ); 8.36(d, H- β); 8.39(s, H- α).

9b:

$^1\text{H-nmr}(\text{D}_2\text{O})$: 0.88(t, CH_3); 1.30(sextet, CH_2CH_3); 1.93(quintet, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^+$); 4.49(t, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N}^+$); 7.83(m, H- γ); 8.31(d, H- β); 8.34(s, H- α).

9c:

$^1\text{H-nmr}(\text{CDCl}_3)$: 0.85(t, CH_3); 1.3(m, 3 CH_2); 2.02(m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-N}^+$); 4.68(t, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N}^+$); 7.86(m, H- γ); 8.55(d, H- β); 8.84(s, H- α).

9d:

$^1\text{H-nmr}(\text{CDCl}_3)$: 0.84(t, CH_3); 1.24(bs, 4 CH_2); 1.34(bs, CH_2CH_3); 2.0(m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-N}^+$); 4.65(t, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N}^+$); 7.84(m, H- γ); 8.20(d, H- δ); 8.46(d, H- β); 8.92(s, H- α).

9e:

$^1\text{H-nmr}(\text{CDCl}_3)$: 0.85(t, CH_3); 1.23(bs, 6 CH_2); 1.25(bs, CH_2CH_3); 2.0(m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-N}^+$); 4.7(t, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N}^+$); 7.86(m, H- γ); 8.18(d, H- δ); 8.47(d, H- β); 8.92(s, H- α).

9f:

$^1\text{H-nmr}(\text{CDCl}_3)$: 0.86(t, CH_3); 1.22(bs, 8 CH_2); 1.32(m, CH_2CH_3); 2.0(m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-N}^+$); 4.64(t, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N}^+$); 7.82(m, H- γ); 8.15(d, H- δ); 8.42(d, H- β); 8.86(s, H- α).

4. N-Glucosyloxy Alkyl-3-dimethyl carbamoyl pyridinium

(scheme 4, 11a_{1,2};b_{1,2})

Bromoalkyl glycosides were obtained through a glycosidation procedure similar to the one described for 5. Quaternization between compounds 10a_{1,2};b_{1,2} with 1 in conventional methods, was carried out and led to the formation of 11a_{1,2};b_{1,2} (see scheme 4). These quaternised products were characterized by TLC and NMR .

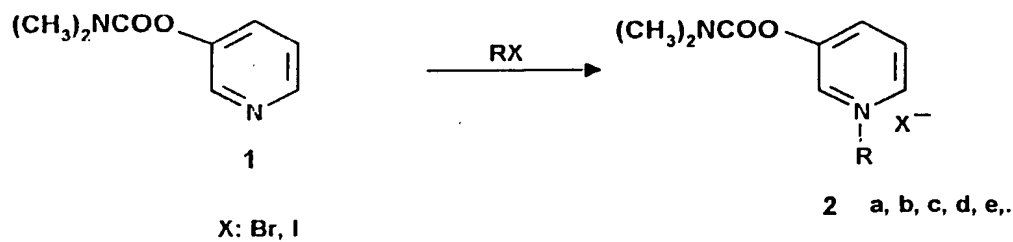
11a₁ (decyl):

¹H-nmr(CDCl₃): 1.18(bs,6CH₂); 1.25(m, CH₂CH₂-O); 1.49(m, CH₂CH₂-N⁺); 1.93,1.96,1.97,2.01 (4s, 4Ac); 2.98,3.11[2s, N-(CH₃)₂]; 2.98, 3.11(2s, N(CH₃)₂) 3.39,3.64,3.79 (3m, CH_aH_b-OG); 3.95(t,H-5); 4.07(m,H-6_a); 4.2(dd, H-6_b); 4.42(d, H-β); 4.93(m, CH₂N⁺,&H-2); 4.99(t, H-4); 5.13(t, H-3); 8.15(m, H-γ); 8.29(d, H-δ); 9.3(s,H-α); 9.44(d, H-β).

11a₂ (dodecyl):

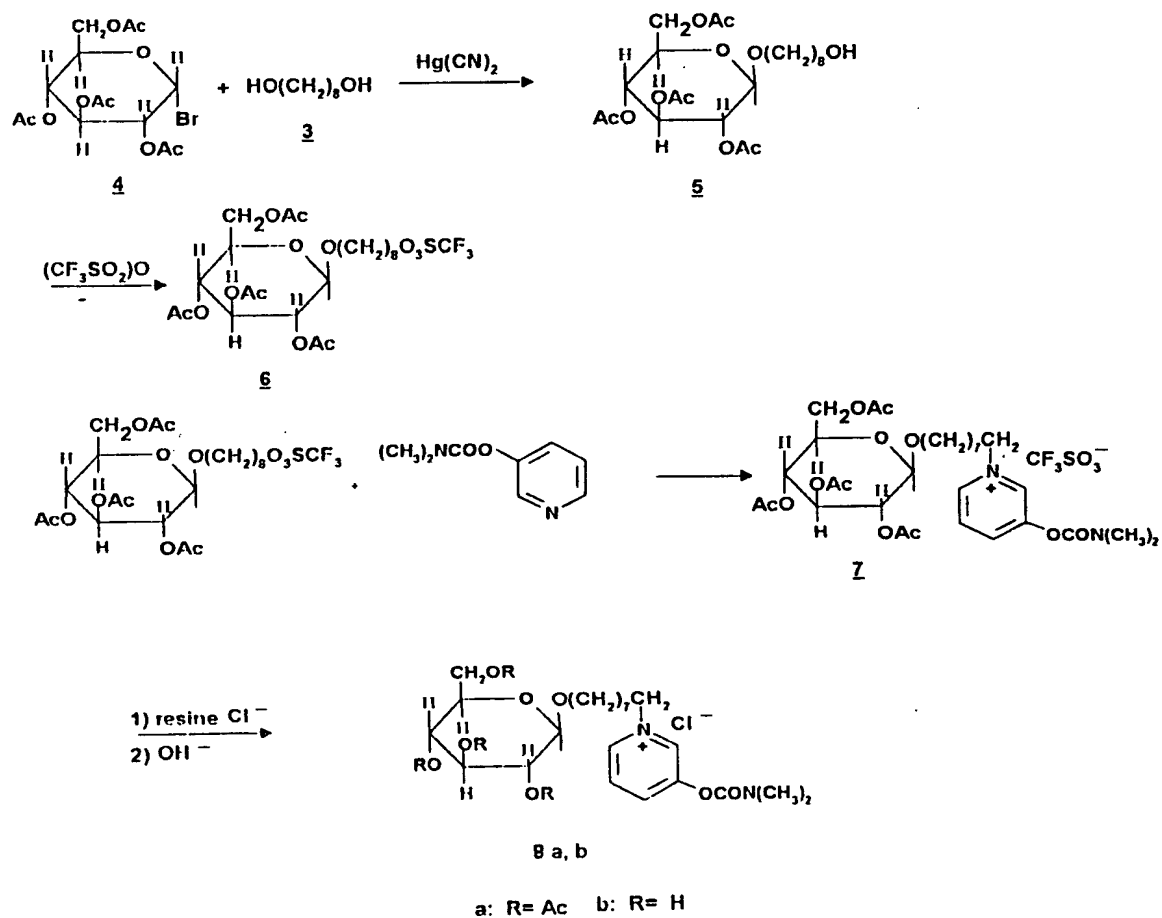
¹H-nmr(CDCl₃): 1.24 (bs, 8CH₂); 1.3 (m, 2CH₂); 1.59(m, CH₂); 2.0,2.03,2.05,2.09 (4S, 4Ac); 3.05,3.18 [2s, N-(CH₃)₂]; 3.47,3.7,3.87 (3m, CH_aH_b-OG); 4.04(t, H-5); 4.12(dd, H-6_a); 4.27(dd, H-6_b); 4.5(d, H-β); 5.0(m, CH₂-N⁺,&H-2); 5.08 (t, H-4); 5.21(t,H-3); 8.17(m, H-γ); 8.33(d, H-δ); 9.32(s, H-α); 9.48(d, H-β).

12
Scheme 1

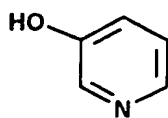


- a: R= C₄H₉
 b: R= C₆H₁₃
 c: R= C₈H₁₇
 d: R= C₁₀H₂₁
 e: R= C₁₂H₂₅

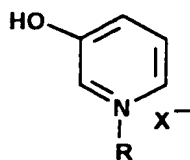
Scheme 2



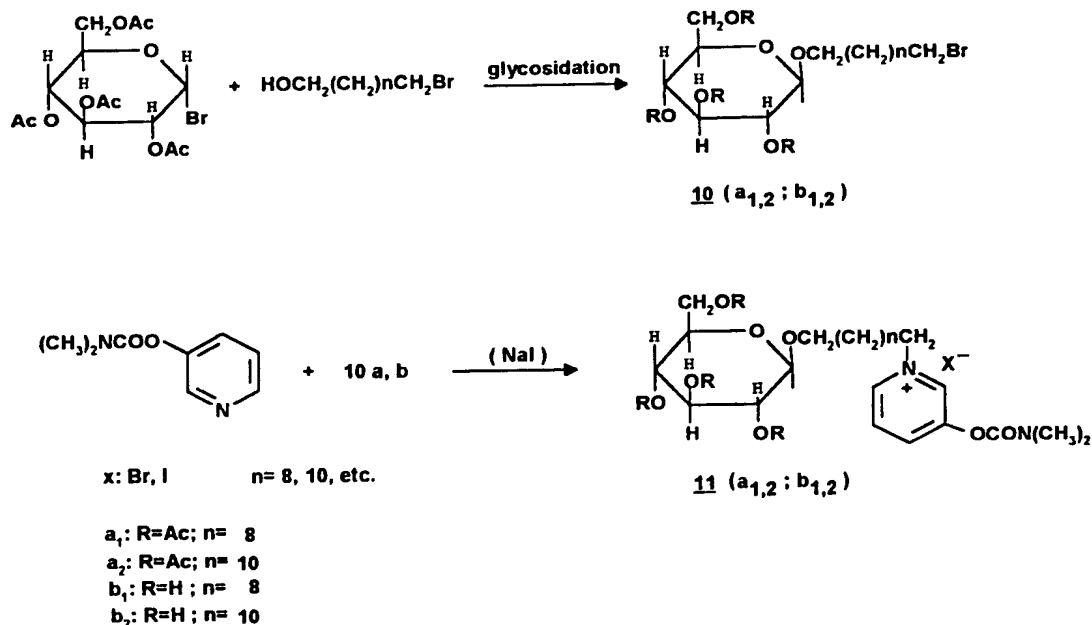
13

Scheme 3

X: Br, I

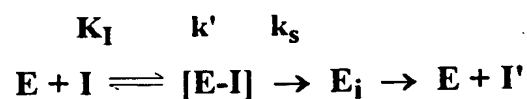
9 a, b, c, d, e, f.a: R= CH₃b: R= C₄H₉c: R= C₆H₁₃d: R= C₈H₁₇e: R= C₁₀H₂₁f: R= C₁₂H₂₅

14

Scheme 4

Kinetics of AChE inhibition and reactivation in vitro

Carbamates such as pyridostigmine are potent inhibitors of AChE. The mode of AChE inhibition by carbamates is described by the following kinetic scheme:



Where E, I, E-I, E_i and I' are the free enzyme, carbamate inhibitor, intermediate reversible complex formed between the enzyme and the carbamate, inhibited enzyme and dimethylcarbamoyl part of the carbamate molecule released spontaneously from the inhibited enzyme, respectively. The inhibition mechanism by carbamates includes the formation of a reversible complex E-I with dissociation constant K_I. The second step is the formation of a covalent

conjugate E_i between the dimethylcarbamoyl moiety of the PYR molecule and AChE, with a first order rate constant k' . Eventually, the inhibited enzyme (E_i) is reactivated spontaneously with a first order rate constant k_s . One can calculate the various kinetic rate constant by following the time-course of AChE inhibition and using the following two equations I and II (14):

I. The approach to steady state:

$$\ln[E_t/E_0 - E_t'/E_0(e/E)_{ss}] = (k'/(1+K_I/I) + k_s)t$$

II. The Steady state equation:

$$(e/E)_{ss} = (k_s/k' + k_s K_I/k') \times I/I.$$

The bimolecular rate constant of inhibition k_i ($M^{-1}min^{-1}$) is calculated by k'/K_I . The inhibition kinetics was measured with purified fetal calf serum AChE using the Ellman method (21). The various kinetic parameters obtained for AChE inhibition by the various PYR derivatives are summarized in table 1. The values for K_I range between 1.2×10^{-7} and $2.3 \times 10^{-5} M$. The spontaneous reactivation rate constant (k_s) obtained for all compounds range between 0.011 - $0.018 min^{-1}$, indicating that the same dimethylcarbamoyl-AChE conjugate was formed upon inhibition by all PYR derivatives. The half-life time values derived from k_s values are 38-63 minutes as expected from spontaneous reactivation rate of dimethylcarbamoyl-AChE. The overall bimolecular rate constants range between 4.8×10^4 - $2.9 \times 10^6 M^{-1} min^{-1}$. These results are consistent with our prediction that the addition of a hydrocarbyl chain (with or without sugar residue) does not alter the intrinsic activity of the carbamate as an AChE inhibitor.

Table 1: Kinetic parameters of AChE inhibition by PYR derivatives

COMPOUND	K_I M	k' (min ⁻¹)	$t_{1/2}(k')$ (min)	k_s (min ⁻¹)	$t_{1/2}(k_s)$ (min)	k_j (M ⁻¹ m ⁻¹)
PYRIDO	5.0×10^{-7}	0.15	5	0.016	43	3.0×10^5
PB	8.8×10^{-6}	1.12	0.62	0.012	58	1.3×10^5
PH	2.9×10^{-6}	0.14	5	0.016	43	4.8×10^4
PO	1.8×10^{-5}	1.61	0.43	0.014	49	8.8×10^4
POGA	2.3×10^{-5}	2.11	0.33	0.012	58	9.2×10^4
POG	3.4×10^{-6}	0.23	3.0	0.012	58	1.5×10^4
PD	3.4×10^{-7}	0.19	4	0.016	43	5.6×10^5
PDGA	4.0×10^{-7}	0.19	3.6	0.011	63	4.7×10^5
PDG	8.7×10^{-7}	0.09	7.7	0.006	110	1.0×10^5
PDOD	2.0×10^{-6}	0.89	0.78	0.016	43	4.5×10^5
PDOGA	3.6×10^{-7}	0.69	1	0.018	38	1.9×10^6
PDOG	1.2×10^{-7}	0.31	2.2	0.059	12	2.6×10^6

Acute Toxicity

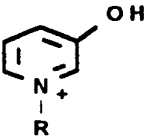
The acute toxicity of the new compounds was determined by i.m. injection in mice and for some of the compounds by s.c. administration in rats. LD₅₀ values were calculated according to the Spearman-Kärber method (15). The LD₅₀ values obtained in mice for the various PYR-derivatives and their corresponding 3-hydroxy N-alkylpyridinium bromide derivatives are summarized in tables 2 and 3, respectively. Three compounds, PO, PD and POGA display significantly lower toxicity than PYR i.e. 37.6, 36.6, 33.9, respectively, as compared to 2.13 mg/kg (i.m.) obtained for PYR. The LD₅₀ values obtained for PO, POGA and PD are 17.6, 16 and 17.2 fold higher than those obtained for PYR, respectively. The subcutaneous LD₅₀ obtained for PO in rats (see footnote of table 2) 234.8 mg/kg is 47 fold larger than that for PYR, 5.15 mg/kg. It is pertinent to note that these three compounds are efficacious inhibitors of AChE with rate constants which are comparable to those of PYR (table 1). However, their in vivo toxicity is significantly lower than that of all other carbamate derivatives (table 2). The relative low toxicity indicates that these compounds are excellent candidates as potential drugs for various cholinergic impairment diseases. Following carbamylation of AChE by all PYR derivatives there is a stoichiometric release of the 3-hydroxy N-hydrocarbyl pyridinium moiety. Since these leaving groups are putative metabolites of their parent compounds in vivo, we have synthesized these compounds and determined their acute toxicity and inhibitory potency with AChE. The 3-hydroxyalkylpyridinium compounds (the leaving groups) are far less toxic than their parent 3-carbamoyl compounds with LD₅₀ values ranging at 600-1000 mg/kg (table 3). The leaving groups could inhibit AChE only at millimolar levels (not shown). The compounds PO, POGA and PD were chosen for further pharmacological studies due to their relative low toxicity.

Table 2: Acute toxicity of PYR derivatives

COMPOUND	LD50 (mice i.m.) mg/kg
PYRIDO *	2.13 (1.9-2.3)
PB	1.74 (0.96-3.2)
PH	6.51 (5.8-7.3)
PO **	37.58 (26.6-52.6)
POGA	33.86 (26.5-43.2)
POG	2.50 (1.7-3.7)
PD	36.59 (25.5-52.5)
PDGA	1.63 (0.74-3.56)
PDG	2.14 (1.9-2.4)
PDOD	1.34 (0.89-2.0)
PDOGA	1.19 (0.85-1.67)

* LD₅₀ rat s.c. mg/kg 5.15 (4 - 6.6)** LD₅₀ rat s.c. mg/kg 234.8 (139.7 - 394.4)

Table 3: Acute toxicity of 3-hydroxy N-alkylpyridinium bromide compounds in mice

3-hydroxypyridinium derivatives 	LD50 (i.m., mg/kg)
R= Methyl	>1000
R= Butyl	>1000
R= Hexyl	507 (326 - 788)
R= Octyl	421 (299 - 591)
R= Decyl	923 (802 - 1063)
R= Dodecyl	>1000

Pharmacokinetics

One of the disadvantages of existing carbamates such as PYR and PHY is their short duration of action. PYR-derivatives containing either carbohydrl chains or various sugar moieties coupled to PYR via lipophilic carbohydrl chains display longer duration of action. PO and PD injected into rats caused a dose-dependent inhibition of whole blood ChE activity that was sustained at 17-47% inhibition level even after 24 hours (Table 4). Data from the literature show that the time-course of PYR elimination from blood is significantly shorter with a half-life of 1.2-1.8 hours following i.v. injection (16).

Table 4: Time -course of blood ChE inhibition in rats following s.c. administration of PO and PD

TIME (hr.)	% AChE Activity					
	PO (mg/kg)			PD (mg/kg)		
	10	20	40	10	20	40
0	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.25	81	51	-	76	75	68
0.5	83	56	63	62	74	64
1	53	67	63	62	65	55
1.5	88	67		100	75	93
2	67	67	63	81	55	82
2.5	74	59	73	-	-	-
3	72	76	58	-	-	-
4	76	58	-	83	72	100
5	-	58	-	-	-	-
6	-	53	-	86	65	82
24	83	67	-	53	70	69

Distribution in n-octanol/water as a test for lipophilicity

The permeability of small molecules (up to molecular weight of 1000 dalton) through the BBB is well correlated with their lipophilicity (17). As an indication for the lipophilicity of the compounds we have measured the distribution coefficients of some of the PYR-derivatives in n-octanol and aqueous solution. Concentrations of compounds in both phases was determined by the optical density (OD) at 266 - 272 nm. Calibration curve was performed with PYR in phosphate buffer saline (PBS) pH 7.4, at the range of 0.125-25mM. 5ml of PYR solution or PYR-derivative solution in PBS were thoroughly mixed with 5ml n-octanol. Separation was observed following 1 minute centrifugation and the aqueous phase was separated from the organic phase. The absorbance spectrum of each phase was scanned at UV between 240-310nm. The peak value for each compound was used for the determination of its concentration according to the calibration curve obtained with PYR. The distribution coefficients are defined as the concentration ratio in n-octanol/PBS. The same distribution coefficients were obtained for at least two concentrations of PYR-derivatives which differed by two order of magnitude.(0.25-25mM). The distribution coefficients (k) of the tested compounds are summarized in table 5.

Table 5: Distribution coefficients (k) of PYR-derivatives

Compound	k (n-octanol/PBS)
PYR	0.009
PB	0.021
PH	0.149
POGA	0.275
PO	1.680
PD	10.816
PDOD	97.250

As can be seen from the k values in Table 5, PYR is not soluble in n-octanol whereas dodecyl-PYR (PDOD) is virtually soluble only in n-octanol. Progressive elongation of the alkyl chain attached to the quaternary pyridinium nitrogen increases the lipophilicity of the resulting derivative. These results indicate that the derivatives PH, PO, PD and PDOD are quite permeable through the BBB. The dual solubility of PH, PO and POGA in water and in n-octanol (table 5) is beneficial for transport of the drug from the periphery to the CNS on one hand and for the permeability through the BBB on the other hand. Addition of acetylated glucosyl moiety to the PYR-alkyl derivatives (POGA) reduced lipophilicity of PO from 1.680 to 0.275. However, the k value obtained for POGA lies between the k values of PH and PO indicating higher BBB permeability than PH. These results indicate that compounds which contain an alkyl chain longer or equal to hexyl are good candidates as centrally active drugs. The tendency to increase lipophilicity with elongation of the chain indicate that a PYR derivative in which the sugar is conjugated via decyl or dodecyl groups permeates the BBB and is more available to the CNS.

Compounds that contain functional groups such as glycosides seem to be bifunctional in terms of their mechanism of permeability into the brain, i.e. utilizing their lipophilicity as well as their endogenous membrane transporter to cross membranal barriers.

Analgesia in mice

One indication for BBB permeability is central activity of the PYR derivatives. It has previously been shown that analgesia may be induced by cholinomimetics, provided that they penetrate through the BBB. PHY, for example, is a potent analgetic (18) but PYR does not induce general analgesia, probably due to its quaternary nature. We found that the PYR-derivatives PO and PD which are soluble in n-octanol induce analgesia in three different tests in mice - hot plate, tail flip and tail clip (18). All three tests were carried out using male albino CHR mice weighing 25 ± 4 grams. For the hot plate test mice were injected with the tested drug (i.m) or with saline as a control and 15-20 min after the injection were placed on a hot plate (59°C) and the time required for the first response (leg lifting) were measured and recorded as response latency. For the tail clip mice were injected with drugs or saline as described above and 15-20 min later a paper clip was connected to the tail and time for first response (attempt to remove the clip) was measured and recorded as response latency. In the tail flip test, injections were similar to those described above and the mouse was inserted into 50 ml conic centrifuge tube and the tail left out. The tail was inserted into a water bath warmed to 59°C and the time for flipping the tail to avoid the hot water was measured and recorded as response latency. The mean response latencies obtained for PHY, (0.25 mg/kg) PYR (1.5 mg/kg) and two PYR-derivatives: PO and PD (both 8 mg/kg) are given in Table 6. As shown in table 6, PO and PD were active in all three tests indicating their central analgesic effect.

Table 6: Analgesic Effect of Carbamates

Compound	Mean Response Latency (sec\pm sem)		
	Hot plate	Tail clip	Tail flick
Control (saline)	6 \pm 1	5 \pm 2	2.5 \pm 1
Physostigmine	22	26 \pm 5	15 \pm 7
Pyridostigmine	6 \pm 3	14 \pm 6	4 \pm 2
PO	18	20	12
PD	ND*	20	14

* ND = not determined

Reversal of scopolamine-induced cognitive impairment in rats

Pharmacological manipulation of the central cholinergic system can provide significant changes in performance and behavior. Scopolamine, a centrally active antimuscarinic drug induces a profound decrement in learning and memory (19). Anticholinesterases can reverse this impairment, provided that they are accessible to the CNS (19). We have tested the efficacy of PYR-derivative PO to reverse scopolamine-induced impairment of acquisition in the passive avoidance behavioral task (20). Rats (Whistar male weighing 225-275 g) were injected subcutaneously with PYR-derivative (PO) or saline and 60 min later animals were injected sc with 0.3 mg/kg scopolamine. Fifteen minutes following the last injection animals were placed in the illuminated compartment of a standard shuttle cage. The latency to enter the dark compartment of the shuttle cage was measured following 3 minutes of acclimatisation period. Once the animal entered the dark compartment an electrical foot shock was delivered through a metal grid floor. The time required for the rats to cross to the dark compartment was recorded as the initial latency. Twentyfour hours later, the

rats were tested again for the latency to enter the dark compartment. A cutoff of 600 seconds was employed. The time required for entering the dark unsafe compartment was recorded as the 24 hours retention latency. Four groups of 10 rats each were employed in this study as follows: 1) Saline-saline (SA/SA); 2) Saline-Scopolamine-(SA/SC); 3) PO-Saline-(PO/SA); 4) PO-Scopolamine-(PO/SC). Parametric data are expressed as means \pm SD and the significance of the differences among the groups were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney-U-test. Differences between groups were considered significant at $p < 0.05$. Table 7 summarizes the means of the initial and the retention latencies obtained for these four test groups at three different doses of PO: 15, 20 and 25 mg/kg. The difference between the tested groups was analyzed according to the Mann-Whitney-U-test and presented in table 8. These results clearly demonstrate that PO at 15 and 20 mg/kg could reverse the effect of scopolamine in the passive avoidance test (see SA/SC vs. PO/SC, table 7 and 8). In addition, these results indicate that PO penetrate through the BBB as indeed expected from its distribution coefficient in n-octanol/water. PO at the dose of 25 mg also reversed the decremental effect by scopolamine, but at this dose certain toxic symptoms were observed (see PO-SA versus SA-SA, table 7 and 8).

Table 7: Retention latency of rats in the passive avoidance test - mean time for n=10 per group measured 24 hours post treatment with PO and scopolamine (SC) and initial test

DOSE mg/kg	Time (sec)	SA,SA	SA,SC	PO,SA	PO,SC
10	MEAN S.D.	570 79	93 83	486 137	249 183
15	MEAN S.D.	570 79	93 83	491 169	344 236
20	MEAN S.D.	570 79	93 83	600 0	253 190
25	MEAN S.D.	570 79	93 83	381 155	102 107

Table 8: Statistical Mann - Whitney - U - test for the retention latency data presented in table 7

DOSE (mg/kg)	PO,SA/ SA,SA	PO,SA/ SA,SC	PO,SA/ PO,SC	PO,SC/ SA,SC	PO,SC/ SA,SA
10	-	p<0.002	p<0.02	p<0.1	p<0.002
15	-	p<0.02	-	p<0.05	-
20	-	p<0.05	p<0.05	p<0.02	p<0.02
25	p<0.05	p<0.002	p<0.002	-	p<0.002

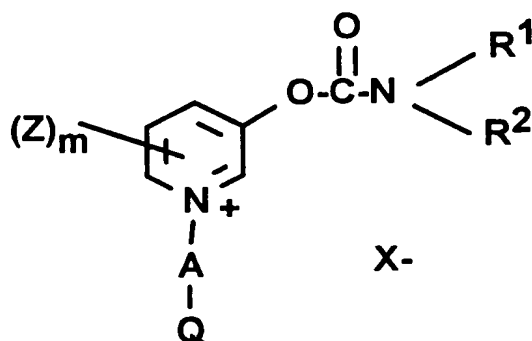
References

1. Bartus, R.T., Dean, R.L., Beer, B. and Lippa, A.S. (1982) The cholinergic hypothesis of geriatric memory dysfunction. **Science** 217: 408.
2. Fisher, A.S. and Heldman, E. (1990) (\pm)-Cis-methyl spiro(1,3-oxathiolane-5,3') quinuclidine (AF102B): A new M1 agonist as a rational treatment strategy in Alzheimer's disease - An overview. In: **Basic, clinical and therapeutic aspects of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. vol. 2**: pp. 309-319. (T. Nagatsu, A. Fisher and M. Yoshida, Ed.) Plenum Press, New York.
3. Wilson, W.J. and Cook, J.A. (1994) Cholinergic manipulations and passive avoidance in the rat: Effect on acquisition and recall. **Acta Neurobiol. Exp. Warsz.** 54: 377-391.
4. Tagliavini, F. and Pilleri, G. (1984) The basal nucleus of Meynert in cerebral aging and degenerative dementia's. **Brain Pathology** 1: 181-218.
5. Sims, N.R., Bowen, D.M., Allen, S.J., Smith, C.C.T., Neary D., Thomas, D.J. and Davison A.N. (1983) Presynaptic cholinergic dysfunction in patients with dementia. **J. Neurochem.** 40: 503-509.
6. Millard, C.B. and Broomfield C.A. (1995) Anticholinesterases: Medical applications of neurochemical principles. **J. Neurochem.** 64: 1909-1918.
7. Crimson, M.L. (1994) Tacrine: first drug approved for Alzheimer's disease. **Ann. Pharmacother.** 28: 744-751.
8. O'Brien, J.T., Eagger, S. and Levy R. (1991) Effect of tetrahydro-aminoacridine on liver function in patients with Alzheimer's disease. **Age Aging** 20: 129-131.
9. Pascuzzi, R.M. (1994) The history of myasthenia gravis. **Neurol. Clin.** 12: 231-242.
10. Arnal, F., Cote, I.J., Ginsburg, S., Lawrence G.D., Naini, A. and Sano, M. (1990) Studies on new centrally active and reversible acetylcholinesterase inhibitors. **Neurochem. Res.** 15: 587-591.
11. Sussman, J.L., Harel, M., Frolow, F., Oefner, C., Goldman, A., Toker, L., and Silman, I., (1991) Atomic Structure of acetylcholinesterase from *Torpedo californica*: A prototype acetylcholine binding protein. **Science**, 253, 872-879.
12. Harel, M., Schalk, I., Ehret-Sabatier, L., Bouet, F., Goldner, N., Hirth, C., Axelsen, P.H., Silman, I. and Sussman J.L. (1993) Quaternary ligand binding to aromatic residues in the active site gorge of acetylcholinesterase, **Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA** 90, 9031-9035.

13. Heldman, E., Ashani Y., Raveh, L. and Rachaman, E.S. (1986) Sugar conjugates of pyridinium aldoximes as antidotes against organophosphate poisoning. **Carbohydrate Res.** 151: 337-347.
14. Amitai, G. Ashani, Y., Grunfeld, Y., Kalir, A., and Cohen, S. (1976) Synthesis and properties of 2-S-[2'-(N,N-dialkylaminoethyl)thio-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinane 2-oxide and of the corresponding quaternary derivatives as potential non-toxic antiglaucoma agents, **J. Med. Chem.** 19, 810-813.
15. Finney, D.J., (1964) Statistical methods in biological assays, Charles Griffin & co, London, 2nd edition, p.524.
16. Cronnelly, R., Stanski, D.R., Miller, R.D., Lewis, M. and Sheiner B. (1980) Pyridostigmine kinetics with and without renal function **Clin. Pharmacol. Ther.** 28: 78-81.
17. Ranadive, S.A., Chen, A.X. and Serajuddin, A.T. (1992) Relative lipophilicities and structural -pharmacological considerations of various angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors. **Pharm. Res.** 9: 1480- 1486.
18. Swedberg, M.D. (1994) The mouse grid-shock analgesia test: Pharmacological characterization of latency to vocalization threshold as an index of antinociception. **J. Pharmacol. exp. Ther.** 269: 1021-1028.
19. Aigner, T.G. and Mishkin M. (1986) The effect of physostigmine and scopolamine on recognition memory in monkeys. **Behavioral and Neural Biol.** 45: 81-87.
20. Elrod, K. and Boccafusco J. J. (1988) An evaluation of scopolamine-induced impairment in two passive avoidance protocols, **Pharmacol. Biochem. Behav.** 29: 15-21.
21. Ellman, G.L., Courtney, K.D., Anders, V. and Featherstone, R.M., (1961) A new rapid colorimetric determination of acetylcholinesterase, **Biochem. Pharmacol.** 7: 88-95.

CLAIMS:

1. A 3-position substituted pyridinium derivative of the general formula



where R¹ is -H, lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl,

R² is lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl,

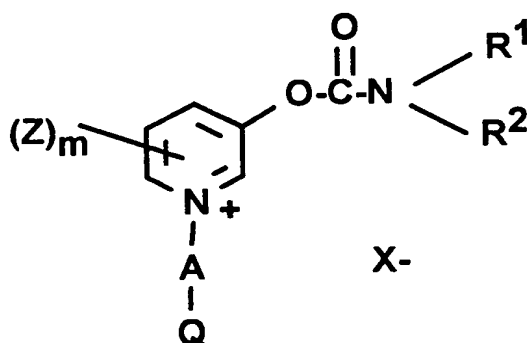
A is an alkylene, alkenylene or an alkynylene group spacer and

Z designates dialkylcarbamoyl or lower alkyl and m is zero or 1.

Q is a transporter recognition moiety adapted to enhance the transport of congeners via biological membranes, which Q entity can optionally be substituted or coupled to a physiologically active acceptable moiety, and where X⁻ is an anion.

2. A compound according to claim 1 where A is (CH₂)_n, where n is from 1 to 24.
3. A compound according to claim 1, where the Q transporter recognition moiety is selected to enhance the transport of congeners via the blood brain barrier, through cell membranes, through kidney tubuli and through the gastrointestinal wall.
4. A compound according to claim 2, where n is from 4 to 12.
5. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 4, where Q is a sugar moiety.
6. A pyridinium derivative according to claim 1 to 5, where the super is an aldose selected from: glucose, mannose, galactose, aldopentoses, aldotetroses and glyceroses and their corresponding aldonic and uronic acids.

7. Pyridinium derivative according to claim 6, where the super is a ketose is selected from: fructose, sorbose and pentaketoses, where the deoxy hexose is fucose mannitol, or mannose, where the alditol is selected from mannitol and ducitol (C6), rebitol (C5), erythritol (C4), and glycerol (C3), where the cyclohexitol is selected from inositol and myoinositol, where the disaccharide is selected from lactose, maltose and sucrose, where the oligosaccharide contains sialic acid, or this is absent, where the amino sugar is selected from glucoseamine and N-acetylglucoseamine, where the phosphorylated sugar is phosphatidylinositol and where the polysaccharide is selected from cellulose and amylose which results in a sustained release drug form. Where the polysaccharides can either be covalently coupled to the PYR-carbohydriyl moiety or by physical interaction such as ion-coupling or coating.
8. A pharmaceutical composition containing an effective quantity of a compound of the formula:



where R^1 is -H, lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, R^2 is lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, A is an alkylene, alkenylene or an alkynylene group spacer and Z designates dialkylcarbamoyl or lower alkyl and m is zero or 1. Q is -H or a transporter recognition moiety adapted to enhance the transport of congeners via biological membranes, which Q entity can

optionally be substituted or coupled to a physiologically active acceptable moiety, and where X^- is an anion.

9. A composition according to claim 8 where A is a hydrocarbyl group $(CH_2)_n$ where n is 1 to 24.
10. A composition according to claim 9 where n is 4 to 12.
11. A pharmaceutical composition of any of claims 8 to 10 for the treatment of, and for the alleviation of symptoms of CNS diseases associated with cholinergic disorders and for the alleviation of side-effects induced by antimuscarinic tricyclic antidepressants which comprises an effective quantity of a compound claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 or as defined in claim 8.
12. A composition according to claim 8, for the treatment of Alzheimer disease, tardive dyskinesia, effects of stroke, neuralgic pains and general analgesia.
13. A composition for the treatment of, and alleviation of symptoms of peripheral cholinergic disorders, glaucoma, myasthenia gravis, treatment of urine bladder dome (neurogenic urine bladder) and for the pretreatment of organophosphorus intoxication in combination with known antimuscarinic, antinicotinic drugs and antagonists of the excitatory amino acid receptors such as glutamate receptor, comprising an effective quantity of a compound claimed in any of claims 1 to 7 or as defined in claim 8.
14. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 8, of prolonged action, for afflictions in the CNS and periphery, where the pyridinium moiety is coupled to an alkyl chain, a polysaccharide or an oligosaccharide residue.
15. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 8 wherein the pyridinium moiety is coupled to a biodegradable polysaccharide for the slow release of the active component and for use in a biodegradable device for the sustained delivery of carbamates to the peripheral and central nervous system.

16. 3-Positioned substituted pyridinium compounds and compositions containing them, substantially as hereinbefore described and with reference to any of the Examples.
17. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 8, together with nicotinic and/or muscarinic agonists which confer a higher efficacy than each of them separately, for treating cholinergic deficiency diseases.
18. Pharmaceutical compositions according to claim 8, together with nicotinic and/or muscarinic and/or glutamate antagonists that confer a higher efficacy than each of them separately, for the treatment of hypercholinergic impairments such as those caused by reversible and irreversible cholinesterase inhibitor intoxication.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national Application No

PCT/IL 96/00089

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 6 C07D213/66 C07H15/26 A61K31/44		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 6 C07D C07H A61K		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EGYPTIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY, vol. 31, no. 4, 1988, CAIRO, pages 477-487, XP002022628 BADAWI ET AL.: "Synthesis of some alkyl (aryl) carbamic esters of pyridine and piperidine and their quaternary salts. Evaluation as cholinesterase inhibitors." see the whole document ---	1-4,8-18
X	EP 0 140 434 A (PRODOTTI FORMENTI) 8 May 1985 see the whole document ---	1-4,8-18
X	US 2 839 536 A (O. SCHNIDER ET AL.) 17 June 1958 see the whole document ---	1-4,8-10
-/--		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex. </div>		
<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents :</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">14 January 1997</div>		Date of mailing of the international search report <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">05.02.97</div>
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+ 31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Bosma, P</div>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national Application No

PCT/IL 96/00089

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	FR 2 517 307 A (FRANCE ETAT) 3 June 1983 see example 3	1
A,P	--- S. BUDAVARI (EDITOR): "The Merck Index, 12th edition" 1996 , MERCK & CO., INC. , RAHWAY, N.J., U.S.A. XP002022629 see monograph 8161 -----	1-4,8-18

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IL 96/ 00089

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
The subject matter of the present application is so broad that a complete search is not possible on economic grounds (see PCT Search Guidelines III, 3.6 and 3.7). The term Q used in the claims is structurally unclear. Therefore the search has been based on the indicated claims and the examples.
Claims searched incompletely 1-4, 8-18
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/IL 96/00089

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-0140434	08-05-85	DE-A- 3486191 DE-T- 3486191 JP-C- 1825183 JP-A- 60115516	09-09-93 16-12-93 28-02-94 22-06-85
US-A-2839536		NONE	
FR-A-2517307	03-06-83	NONE	

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

REC'L	22 DEC 1997
WIPO	PCT

Applicant's or agent's file reference 67034	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/IL96/00089	International filing date (day/month/year) 29/08/1996	Priority date (day/month/year) 31/08/1995
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC C07D213/66		
Applicant THE STATE OF ISRAEL PRIME MINISTERS OFF. et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.



2. This REPORT consists of a total of 6 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of 4 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 12/03/1997	Date of completion of this report 18. 12. 97
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. (+49-89) 2399-0, Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: (+49-89) 2399-4465	Authorized officer Wolf, C Telephone No. (+49-89) 2399-8285 

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/IL96/00089

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of (*substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments.*):

Description, pages:

1-28 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-14 as received on 29/11/1997 with letter of 15/09/1997

2. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
☐ the claims, Nos.:
☐ the drawings, sheets:

3. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

4. Additional observations, if necessary:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/IL96/00089

II. Priority

1. ☐ This report has been established as if no priority had been claimed due to the failure to furnish within the prescribed time limit the requested:

☐ copy of the earlier application whose priority has been claimed.

☐ translation of the earlier application whose priority has been claimed.

2. ☐ This report has been established as if no priority had been claimed due to the fact that the priority claim has been found invalid.

Thus for the purposes of this report, the international filing date indicated above is considered to be the relevant date.

3. Additional observations, if necessary:

III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:

☐ the entire international application.

☐ claims Nos. .

because:

☐ the said international application, or the said claims Nos. relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international preliminary examination (*specify*):

☐ the description, claims or drawings (*indicate particular elements below*) or said claims Nos. are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (*specify*):

☐ the claims, or said claims Nos. are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed.

☐ no international search report has been established for the said claims Nos. .

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/IL96/00089

IV. Lack of unity of invention

1. In response to the invitation to restrict or pay additional fees the applicant has:

- ☐ restricted the claims..
- ☐ paid additional fees.
- ☐ paid additional fees under protest.
- ☐ neither restricted nor paid additional fees.

2. ☐ This Authority found that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied and chose, according to Rule 68.1, not to invite the applicant to restrict or pay additional fees.

3. This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention in accordance with Rules 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is

- ☐ complied with.
- ☐ not complied with for the following reasons:

4. Consequently, the following parts of the international application were the subject of international preliminary examination in establishing this report:

- ☐ all parts.
- ☐ the parts relating to claims Nos. .

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims 1-4
	No:	Claims 5-14
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims
	No:	Claims 1-14
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims 1-14
	No:	Claims

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet point 1 and 2

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/IL96/00089

VI. Certain documents cited

1. Certain published documents (Rule 70.10)

2. Non-written disclosures (Rule 70.9)

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

see separate sheet point 3

1. NOVELTY

In the light of the prior art document D1 the subject matter of claims 5-14 appears to be not novel (Art. 33(2) PCT). D1 discloses carbamic esters of pyridine, which are useful as cholinesterase inhibitors. The mere fact that no pharmaceutical compositions are mentioned in D1 does not render the present claim 5 and dependent claims novel. It is implicitly disclosed in D1 that such compounds have to be administered in some form, which is normally a pharmaceutical composition, which itself can be as an extreme the 100% pure compound without additives.

Claim 1-4 appear to be novel due to the restriction of Q to sugar moieties.

2. INVENTIVE STEP

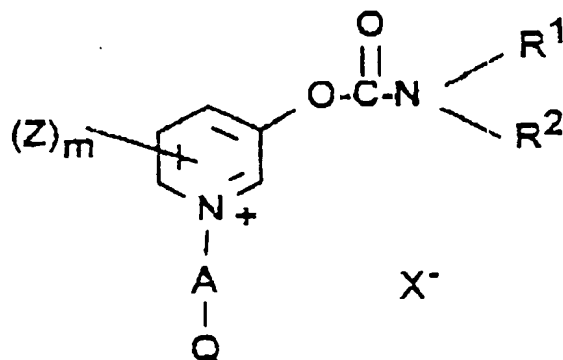
In the light of D1 the claimed subject matter as far as it is novel does not involve an inventive step (Art. 33(3) PCT).

For some of the claimed compounds it has been demonstrated in the description that they are more effective than the prior art compound PYR or PHY. However, this effect has not been demonstrated in a representative manner for the whole scope of the claims as far as novel subject matter is concerned. At the moment pyridostigmine bromide (PYR) is even encompassed by the not novel claim 5 of the present application.

- 3.** All non-limitative or relative terms such as "Lower alkyl", "alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl" etc. in the claims could be clarified according to the concrete disclosure as given in the description.

CLAIMS:

1. A 3-position substituted pyridinium derivative of the general formula



where R¹ is -H, lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl,

R² is lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl,

A is an alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene group spacer, and

Z designates dialkylcarbamoyl or lower alkyl and m is zero or 1.

Q is a sugar and phosphoryl-sugar group transporter recognition moiety adapted to enhance the transport of polar compounds via the blood brain barrier, through cell membranes, through kidney tubuli and through the gastrointestinal wall, which Q entity can optionally be substituted or coupled to a physiologically active acceptable moiety, and where X⁻ is an anion, where the Q transporter recognition moiety is selected from the following:

aldoses which include aldohexoses, ketoses which include ketohexoses, 6-deoxy hexoses, alditols, cyclohexitols, ascorbic acid and its derivatives, disaccharides, oligosaccharides which contain either sialic acid or not, amino sugars, phosphorylated sugars and polysaccharides.

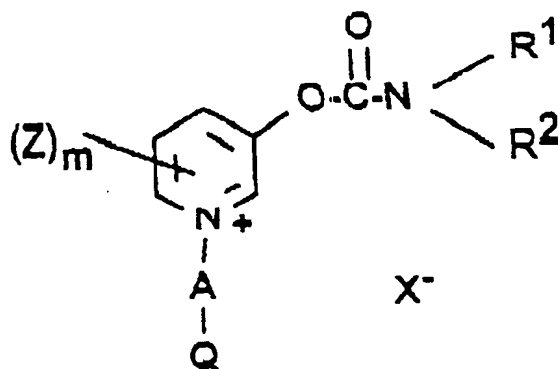
2. A compound according to claim 1 where A is (CH₂)_n, where n is from 4 to 24
3. A pyridinium derivative according to claims 1 or 2, where the sugar is an aldose that is selected from: glucose, mannose, galactose, aldopentoses,

AMENDED SHEET

aldotetroses and glyceroses and their corresponding aldonic and uronic acids.

4. A pyridinium derivative according to claim 3, where the sugar is a ketose that is selected from: fructose, sorbose and pentaketoses, where the deoxy hexose is fucose, mannitol, or mannose, where the alditol is selected from mannitol and dulcitol (C6), rebitol (C5), erythritol (C4), and glycerol (C3), where the cyclohexitol is selected from inositol and myoinositol, where the disaccharide is selected from lactose, maltose and sucrose, where the oligosaccharide contains sialic acid, or this is absent, where the amino sugar is selected from glucoseamine and N-acetylglucoseamine, where the phosphorylated sugar is phosphatidylinositol and where the polysaccharide is selected from cellulose and amylose which results in a sustained release drug form, where the polysaccharides can either be covalently coupled to the PYR- hydrocarbonyl moiety or by physical interaction such as ion-coupling or coating.

5. Pharmaceutical composition containing an effective quantity of a compound of the formula:



where R^1 is -H, lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl,

R^2 is lower alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl,

A is an alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene group spacer, and

Z designates dialkylcarbamoyl or lower alkyl and m is zero or 1.

Q is -H or a transporter recognition moiety adapted to enhance the transport of congeners via biological membranes, which Q entity can optionally be substituted or coupled to a physiologically active acceptable moiety, and where X^- is an anion.

6. A composition according to claim 5 where A is a hydrocarbyl group $(CH_2)_n$ where n is 1 to 24.
7. A composition according to claim 6 where n is 4 to 12.
8. A pharmaceutical composition of any of claims 5 to 7 for the treatment of, and for the alleviation of symptoms of CNS diseases associated with cholinergic disorders and for the alleviation of side-effects induced by antimuscarinic tricyclic antidepressants which comprise an effective quantity of a compound claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 or as defined in claim 5.
9. A composition according to any of claims 5 to 7, for the treatment of Alzheimer disease, tardive dyskinesia, effects of stroke, neuralgic pains and general analgesic effect.
10. A composition according to any of claims 5 to 7 for the treatment of, and alleviation of symptoms of peripheral cholinergic disorders, glaucoma, myasthenia gravis, treatment of urine bladder dome (neurogenic urine bladder) and for the pretreatment of organophosphorus intoxication in combination with known antimuscarinic, antinicotinic drugs and antagonists of the excitatory amino acid receptors such as glutamate receptor, comprising an effective quantity of a compound claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 or as defined in claim 5.
11. A pharmaceutical composition according to any of claims 5 to 7 of prolonged action, for afflictions in the CNS and periphery, where the

AMENDED SHEET

pyridinium moiety is coupled to a suitable alkyl chain, a polysaccharide or an oligosaccharide residue.

12. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 wherein the pyridinium moiety is coupled to a biodegradable polysaccharide for the slow release of the active component and for use in a biodegradable device for the sustained delivery of carbamates to the peripheral and central nervous system.
13. Pharmaceutical compositions according to claim 5 where 3-positioned substituted pyridinium compounds are combined with nicotinic and/or muscarinic agonists which confer higher efficacy than each of them by itself for treating cholinergic deficiency diseases.
14. Pharmaceutical combinations of the 3-positioned substituted pyridinium compounds as defined in claim 5 and compositions containing them as defined in claim 10 together with nicotinic and/or muscarinic and/or glutamate antagonists which confer higher efficacy than each one of them by itself, for the treatment of hypercholinergic impairments such as intoxication caused by reversible and irreversible cholinesterase inhibitors that are chemical warfare nerve agents.

AMENDED SHEET

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 67034	FOR FURTHER ACTION		see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.
International application No. PCT/IL 96/ 00089	International filing date(<i>day/month/year</i>) 29/08/1996	(Earliest) Priority Date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 31/08/1995	
Applicant THE STATE OF ISRAEL PRIME MINISTERS OFF. et al.			

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 5 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. ☒ Certain claims were found unsearchable (see Box I).

2. ☐ Unity of invention is lacking (see Box II).

3. ☐ The international application contains disclosure of a nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing and the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing

☐ filed with the international application.

☐ furnished by the applicant separately from the international application,

☐ but not accompanied by a statement to the effect that it did not include matter going beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed.

☐ Transcribed by this Authority

4. With regard to the title, ☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the abstract,

☐ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☒ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this International Search Report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is:

Figure No. _____ ☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

☐ None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IL 96/00089

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
The subject matter of the present application is so broad that a complete search is not possible on economic grounds (see PCT Search Guidelines III, 3.6 and 3.7). The term Q used in the claims is structurally unclear. Therefore the search has been based on the indicated claims and the examples.
Claims searched incompletely 1-4, 8-18
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

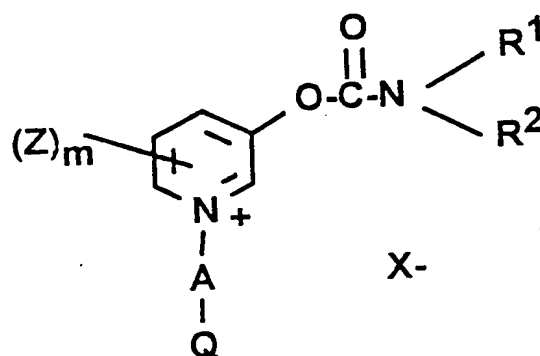
Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Box III TEXT OF THE ABSTRACT (Continuation of item 5 of the first sheet)

A series of carbamates based on the structure of pyridostigmine (PYR) were synthesized and evaluated as potential drugs for the treatment of cognitive impairments associated with cholinergic perturbation such as in Alzheimer's disease. These compounds were examined for their cholinesterase inhibition, pharmacokinetics, acute toxicity, lipophilicity, reversal of scopolamine induced memory impairment in rats (passive avoidance) and analgesia in mice. These compounds include N-alkyl-PYR and various sugar-N-alkyl-PYR conjugates, being

3-position substituted pyridinium derivative of the general formula



Some of the new compounds are less toxic than PYR in rats and may serve for the treatment of other CNS-related diseases such as stroke and PNS-diseases such as: myasthenia gravis, glaucoma, neurogenic urinary bladder, neuralgic pains and as a pretreatment of organophosphorus intoxication.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IL 96/00089

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C07D213/66 C07H15/26 A61K31/44

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07D C07H A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EGYPTIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY, vol. 31, no. 4, 1988, CAIRO, pages 477-487, XP002022628 BADAWI ET AL.: "Synthesis of some alkyl (aryl) carbamic esters of pyridine and piperidine and their quaternary salts. Evaluation as cholinesterase inhibitors." see the whole document ---	1-4,8-18
X	EP 0 140 434 A (PRODOTTI FORMENTI) 8 May 1985 see the whole document ---	1-4,8-18
X	US 2 839 536 A (O. SCHNIDER ET AL.) 17 June 1958 see the whole document ---	1-4,8-10
	-/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 January 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

5 02- 1997

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Bosma, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IL 96/00089

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	FR 2 517 307 A (FRANCE ETAT) 3 June 1983 see example 3	1
A,P	--- S. BUDAVARI (EDITOR): "The Merck Index, 12th edition" 1996 , MERCK & CO., INC. , RAHWAY, N.J., U.S.A. XP002022629 see monograph 8161 -----	1-4,8-18

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

Information on patent family members

PCT/IL 96/00089

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-0140434	08-05-85	DE-A- 3486191	09-09-93
		DE-T- 3486191	16-12-93
		JP-C- 1825183	28-02-94
		JP-A- 60115516	22-06-85

US-A-2839536		NONE	

FR-A-2517307	03-06-83	NONE	
